

FORMER MANAGER OF ESTATE ALLEGES WIFE THOUSAND DOLLARS DUE TO HIMSELF

John F. Colburn, former manager of the estate of Prince Kalaupapa, has been sued by his wife, Mrs. Colburn, for \$10,000.

Mrs. Colburn, who was formerly a resident of the Hawaiian Islands, has been residing in the United States for some time. She has been residing in the United States for some time. She has been residing in the United States for some time.

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GOVERNOR BLAMES PEOPLE OF KAUAI

The lack of get-together spirit on the island of Kauai is charged with the failure of the government to settle the water question in a statement made by Governor Plakhan yesterday.

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PRACTICAL VALUE OF INSURANCE SEEN

Mother of Young Honolulu Will Be Provided For Despite Death of Soldier Son

One of the first tangible and practical results in Hawaii of the new war insurance, which the war department requested every officer and enlisted man of the army to take out, and for which the government asked General White to personally supervise a which was a campaign of education among the men of his command, has reached Honolulu through the death of George K. Dwight, who had only recently entered the Gas and Plans Corps of the army at Annapolis, Maryland.

The young man, who was formerly one of the best bookkeepers of Lavery & Cooke, gave up his position to serve his country, and with several other young men, joined the army khaki and was sent to Washington and then to Annapolis for training. While on a rifle range he took cold, developed pneumonia and died within three days.

The mother, Mrs. Ellen K. Dwight, asked Prince Kalaupapa, Territorial Delegate, to seek information about her son's death and yesterday morning, an answer came back from Angus E. Ely, his secretary that death was due to pneumonia and that, after being taken to the hospital, he died.

The body was given a military escort and was then forwarded to Baltimore where it was reinterred. Mr. Ely added that he had seen the young man's captain and the colonel and they were writing letters to Mrs. Dwight and the captain was sending Dwight's personal effects home. Everything possible was done for him, Ely said. He also announced that Dwight died insured, and that as a result a certain comfortable amount of money would be paid to Mrs. Dwight, the mother, every month for the next twenty years.

It was a practical statement of the deep interest which the government takes not only in the new civilian soldiers but in the families of the young men who go forth to war. The war department, and in fact, the entire government at Washington, is making every endeavor to have all men who enlist for service take out insurance.

MEN AT FRONT NOT FOUND FATALISTS

Wounded British Officer Says Spirit Is Kill As Many As Possible and Escape

Pictures that are drawn of soldiers depicting them as fatalists who are indifferent to death do not correspond with the impressions gained on the French front by Capt. H. R. Hammond, of Victoria, B. C., who is here recuperating from wounds.

"It seems to me that the effect produced on the men by their battle experiences is not so pronounced either one way or the other as many public speakers and others are apt to describe it," he said yesterday at the Moana where he will remain for several weeks.

"The spirit that I observed at the front, so far from being one of resignation to fate, was the determination that they were going to kill a lot of Germans and were not going to be killed at all. It strikes me that the things that these soldiers have accomplished have been in this estimate."

Unconscious For Year
Captain Hammond was in the field artillery service, having been invalided home last May after being wounded in the head and his back in a battle. He was at the front a little more than a year, in active service all the time, and did not receive a scratch until the direct hit from the German side which wrecked the piece and cleaned out most of the men who were operating it. He will not be able to return to the front.

There is no doubt, of course, that the war makes men more serious and tends to give them a keener appreciation of vital things, but I don't think they will be as unrecognizable upon their return as some people, whose view I have heard before. Each man is his own man, and he is trying to do it well just as he would in any other pursuit. The only psychological significance that is attached to the performance of that work is, perhaps, the rugged environment of the front. If this rough life has any effect at all it is a mellowing effect."

Sets Signs Ahead
An indication of the stiffening of the battle line to meet the hard fighting which Captain Hammond believes will issue with the beginning of spring, is the fact that, so far back as May when he left France, the regular thirty-five leaves had been abandoned.

"I don't think there will be any considerable amount of holiday-taking from this time on," said Captain Hammond. "The coming few months, in America can get men on the line in force, are recognized to call for every ounce of strength that can be exerted."

Captain Hammond, who is a son of a wealthy manufacturer in Victoria, offered his services early in the war. His preliminary training in Canada was supplemented by instruction in England before he was taken to France.

The military strength of the United States in Hawaii, he says, is a surprise to him, and he will put in much of his time while here in visits to fortifications and at the various barracks as the guest of American officers with whom he is acquainted.

HAWAII is "Over There" already, for a large number of young men who are attached to special branches of the army service have been sent to Europe and from letters recently received from them, they are in active service. Five young men are driving ambulances for the army, handling wounded, and are serving near the Italian front. The cuts below show the "Hawaiian Quintet" who are now experts at the steering wheel of auto ambulances. Reading from left to right (top row) they are Francis Brown, Fred Biven, William Wells. Lower row Ernest Podmore and William Noble.



Five Honolulu Boys Now In Italy Driving Ambulances

Quintet Expected To Be Sent To France But Italian Reverses Changed Program and They Are Now Aiding Armies of Victor Emmanuel

Hawaii's quintet club in Europe just now is the bunch of five Honolulu boys who went first to Washington and Allentown, Pennsylvania, to train as ambulance drivers. They are now in Italy, aiding the armies of King Emmanuel in stemming the tide of the Hun invasion into the Venetian plains.

When the boys left here they expected to go to France, the mecca of all youthful aspirations just now, but the unexpected change of affairs in Italy and the falling back of the Italian armies changed the destination of the Honolulu boys and they were despatched to Italy.

All of them were expert auto drivers while here, and their instruction on the mainland in the special work of driving auto ambulances has probably made them masters of this method of locomotion.

The young men are Francis Brown, William Wells, William E. Noble, Ernest Podmore, and Fred Biven.

American Girl Car Drivers Join Army In France

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, January 2. (Associated Press)—American women motor car drivers have made their appearance in the zone of the army. A few of them are driving big motor trucks for the Y. M. C. A. and are proving their efficiency.

LEAL ARRESTS BOYS AS BAD BURGLARS

Gang Rounded Up and Seven Caught and Charged With Many Crimes

At the end of a search of three months Probation Officer Leal believes he has rounded up a gang of boy thieves and burglars who have been responsible for many robberies. In all seven arrests have been made, five of them late Thursday night and two yesterday. The five boys arrested Thursday night were discovered in a little hut on the Ala Moana Road, near the national guard target range.

With the assistance of Truant Officer Gundersen and Bruce Hopkins, Officer Leal placed all the boys under arrest, as a number of missing articles were found in the hut, consisting of fancy neckties, several pairs of shoes, canned goods, and a quantity of tools, including saws, hammers and screw drivers.

Four of the boys arrested Saturday night were Hawaiians and one of them a Japanese. They are held by the officers as responsible for ten small robberies in the center of the city. It is also believed from evidence in the hands of the officers that they attempted highway robbery on two occasions.

The stores which have been entered and robbed during the last three months are as follows: Magoon block, a small store at Pawa Junction; Tomlin store, Magoon block; Linn store, King and Smith Streets; Lillia store; Fujiwara store, opposite the brewery; Pawa store; Nakamura store, King and Alapai Streets; store at Punchbowl and King Streets.

MAJOR CLARK FLIES HIGH OVER CITY

Major Harold M. Clark, who has been arousing interest by almost daily flights he has been making over Honolulu, staged an unusual series of aerial stunts in his plane yesterday morning when he kept half the city standing with craning necks watching him as he soared and dove and plunged high in the air. The performance was declared to be the greatest flight ever seen here. In the course of the evolutions of the plane Major Clark attained a height of 8500 feet.

Law Keeps Alien Mother From Citizen Daughter

Japanese Woman Hotel Keeper Denied Admission To Hawaii After Year's Visit To Old Home—Retains Counsel

Detained at the immigration station are eighteen aliens, one of whom is the Japanese mother of a grown daughter born and educated in Hawaii, and who is the owner and proprietor of a hotel at the corner of Boretania Avenue and Ala Lane.

This woman, Mrs. Fujihara Yai, had lived for many years in Honolulu when she suddenly decided to make a long visit to her native country. She remained away for nearly a year, and when she returned a protest was raised against her being allowed to resume her residence here.

The woman has employed counsel and will carry her case to Washington in an attempt to be allowed again to rejoin her daughter and again take up the management of her Honolulu business.

Including this woman, eight of the detained immigrants are Japanese, three Germans, four Chinese, one Korean, one Pole and one Englishman. One of the Germans has been held at the station since last April, excepting for a short period while he was confined in the Oahu prison because he became unruly. He arrived here from Chile on the ship Geneva very shortly after America entered the war.

Another of the Germans is from the schooner Olympia, the German who had a Russian passport, an Italian name and a Teutonic accent.

The other was taken from the crew of the tanker Marion Olcott a short time ago, after he had made a number of voyages to and from the Coast as a sailor, before he was discovered by the authorities.

The Chinese claim to have been residents of Hawaii many years ago, and are being held while their claims are proven or disproven.

Negroes To Take Rabbit Foot Into Trenches

Butchinson, Kansas, January 30.—Kansas negroes who are fortunate enough to go against the Boches will all have the famous dark charm, the left hind foot of a rabbit, to keep him safe from the Teuton bullets. K. C. (Kronos) Beck, well known Kansas naturalist and "rabbit king" of Kansas, has agreed to furnish every negro drafted man in the state a rabbit foot.

DELEGATE DEPARTS FOR CAPITOL HALLS

Kuhio Talks of Mobilization and Land Affairs But Is Silent On Prohibition

An attempt to have the Hawaiian National Guard mobilized as a unit of the active forces of the United States army will be made by Delegate Kalanianoʻe, Delegate for Hawaii, when he reaches Washington, the Delegate having left for the mainland yesterday morning as a passenger in the steamship Governor.

Kuhio made no statement of his intentions with regard to the prohibition problem for the Islands. He did not even intimate that he would make an effort to carry out his own ideas for territorial prohibition by the "home rule" route, or in any way back up the chamber of commerce resolution for a dry Oahu. He will be guided, he said, by whatever sentiment he finds at the national capital.

It will also be his endeavor to take up appointments for Hawaii to the Annapolis Naval Academy.

As to the national guard the Delegate feels that a stir has been set upon the Hawaiian guard by the failure of the authorities to call it into service, and is still determined to find out who threw a "monkey wrench" in the machinery and prevented the guard mobilization last year.

Another important matter to which he will give attention is Hawaii's land problem. He believes some federal action should be taken to remedy the land and homesteading problems in Hawaii.

LOAN SHARKS GET MEN OF THE ARMY

"Loan sharks" it is said, have invaded Camp Devens, at Ayer, Massachusetts, and lent sums of \$50 and \$75 to enlisted men on \$100 Liberty Bonds, charging interest at the rate of ten percent. It is generally agreed that "loan sharks" are a pretty bad lot, but in this instance they are, perhaps, less blamable than those trusted and charged with the management of the government, and with responsibility for the protection of the enlisted men. Officers could not ply their trade at Ayer unless they were afforded an opportunity to ply it.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION February 1, 1918

Wholesale Only. SMALL CONSUMERS CANNOT BUY AT THESE PRICES

Island Butter, lb.	55 to 60	Hams, lb.	40 to 45
Eggs, select, dozen	38 to 40	Heavy, lb.	20 to 25
Eggs, number 1, dozen	35 to 38	Ducks, Muscovy, lb.	10 to 15
Eggs, Ducks, dozen	25 to 30	Ducks, Pekin, lb.	25 to 30
Young roosters, lb.	35 to 40	Ducks, Hawaiian, dozen	7 to 8

Beans, string, green	50 to 60	Rice, Haw.	100 to 110
Beans, string, wax	60 to 70	Peasants, lb.	10 to 15
Beans, Lima in pod	50 to 60	Green peppers, bell	10 to 15
Beans, Madi red	50 to 60	Green peppers, chili	10 to 15
Beans, California	10 to 15	Potatoes, Island Irish	10 to 15
Beans, small white	12 to 15	Potatoes, sweet	10 to 15
Beets, dozen beets	30 to 40	Potatoes, sweet, red	100 to 110
"Jersey, dozen beets	40 to 50	Taro, bunch	15 to 20
Cabbage, cwt.	2.00 to 2.50	Taro, cwt.	1.75 to 2.00
Corn, sweet 100 ears	2.50 to 3.00	Tomatoes	10 to 15
Corn, Haw. am. yel.	82.00 to 85.00	Green peas, lb.	10 to 15
Corn, Haw. lg. yel.	80.00 to 82.00	Cucumbers, dozen	30 to 40
Rice, Jap. seed	6.50 to 7.00	Pumpkins, lb.	10 to 15

Bananas, Chinese, box	30 to 40	Haw. Kona oranges, 100	1.50 to 2.00
Bananas, cooking, box	1.25 to 1.50	Limes, 100	1.00 to 1.25
Pigs, 100	1.00 to 1.25	Pineapples, cwt.	1.00 to 1.25
Grapes, Isabella, lb.	1.00 to 1.25	Papayas, lb.	10 to 15
		Strawberries	25 to 30

LIVESTOCK Cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are slaughtered and sold for on a dressed weight basis. Hogs up to 150 pounds. 18 to 19.

Beef, dressed, lb.	13 to 15	Mutton, dressed, lb.	18 to 19
Veal, dressed, lb.	15 to 16	Pork, dressed, lb.	20 to 25

WHEAT, WEE, SALTED FLOUR No. 1, lb. 14 Kips, lb. 14 No. 2, lb. 13 Goat, white, 20 to 30 Steer, half ally 12

The following are prices on feed f. o. b. Honolulu: Corn, am. yel. ton 55.00 Oats, ton 72.00 to 74.00 Corn, lg. yel. ton 55.00 Wheat, ton 94.00 Corn, cracked, ton 57.00 to 57.50 Middling, ton 69.00 to 70.00 Bran, ton 35.00 to 37.00 Hay, Wheat, 52.00 to 54.00 Hay, alfalfa 47.00 to 48.00 Sorghum, ton 50.00 to 52.00

HOUSEHOLD DANGERS GREATER THAN KNOWN

Pamphlet Tells of Unknown Hazards and Their Avoidance

The safety of the home is the subject of a new pamphlet just issued by the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, entitled "Safety for the Household Bureau of Standards Circular No. 75." An interesting account of household hazards is given. The topics are discussed clearly in a manner which would afford a basis for popular education in "Safety First."

The dangers from electricity, gas, fire, lightning, household chemicals, and the other common causes of accidents are detailed, and many actual cases are described. The purpose is to aid in removing needless risk and fear, and to develop intelligent caution where the hazard cannot be entirely avoided.

The hazards of the home have increased in modern times from the use of gas and electricity and the use of such dangerous articles as kerosene, volatile oils, poisons, and the like. The use of energy in the home necessarily involves some risk which intelligent planning and care will reduce to a minimum.

Caution alone is not enough, since many of the dangers are not even suspected. The nature of such unknown hazards must be made plain. The circular emphasizes the seriousness of some of the risks not generally known, gives simple cautions, and aims to guide the formation of habits of carefulness. The circular also suggests effective home equipment to minimize the risks involved, and aims to encourage public measures to provide safety for the household and community.

It is intended, not to increase fear of accidents, but rather to remove the cause and the need for alarm. The sense of safety to be gained by observing these cautions would alone justify the careful study of this new circular. This circular completes the series of three popular household circulars which deal with measurements, materials, and safety. These form a valuable addition to the literature of household management.

The appalling loss of life from avoidable causes and injury to person and property make the pamphlet especially timely. It is believed that thousands of human lives could be saved and accidents reduced to the minimum if the precautions suggested are followed. Copies of this circular can be purchased at a nominal cost of fifteen cents per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

WISSER LOSES NO TIME IN ANSWERING

Request For Information By Baker Replied To In Hour

Gen. John P. Wissar, U. S. A., commanding the Hawaiian department, replied to the request of Secretary of War Baker for information concerning the quarrel question on Oahu, within an hour after the message reached him.

The chamber of commerce resolution asking for a presidential proclamation for a "bone-dry" county of Oahu, went direct to President Wilson. He obtained an opinion from Attorney General Gregory of such a nature that he requested the war secretary to ask General Wissar for specific information. The general supplied the information, but does not make the nature of it public, being in the nature of an official answer, the disclosure from which must emanate, if at all, from the head of the army department at the national capital.

Cassava Roots Can Be Bought Cheaply and Ground Into Flour

They Furnish Most Inexpensive and Best Substitute For Wheat Flour For Hawaiian Islands and Should Be More Extensively Used

(By C. A. Sahr, Assistant Agronomist, U. S. Experiment Station)

With the subject of placing an embargo upon twenty-five to fifty percent of the wheat and cereal flour shipped into this Territory is at the present time under consideration by the United States Shipping Board, placing this community upon a reduced ration basis for the staff of life, it is hoped that the few facts given here will result in an effort by some enterprising individual to avail himself of the opportunity to buy and harvest at least a few of many acres of cassava in this and the other islands for the manufacture of cassava flour.

Cassava flour is the cheapest and best substitute for the wheat product which may be locally produced to avert a serious food shortage. With the aid of really very simple machinery consisting of a graminometer and a mill, and the power to drive this machine the large cassava roots are reduced into an exceedingly fine flour, ready to mix with wheat flour, salt and yeast for baking into loaves of fine wholesome bread.

Within the past two months the writer's attention has been called to the matter of best utilization of the cassava crop of a twenty-four-acre field situated at the foot of the Pal Road on the windward side of Oahu. Due to the disposition of the owner and planter of this cassava field, which must soon be harvested if utilization of the crop is to be made as a profitable venture, the entire crop of roots, which is estimated will exceed 300 tons, at fifteen tons per acre, is at the disposal of some enterprising individual at a reasonable figure.

In view of the present emergency and various obstacles presented in utilization of the crop as a hop or cattle feed, the writer has endeavored to make the proposition would be to reduce the crop to a fine flour right on the premises and ship the product to Honolulu for baking.

Will Replace Wheat
As a result of exhaustive analytical work relating to the manufacture of cassava flour done by the U. S. Experiment Station a ton of whole roots will yield thirty-three percent or 660 pounds of cassava flour and the amount of flour which may be manufactured from the twenty-four-acre field mentioned is estimated to exceed 115 tons, every ton of which will replace as many tons of wheat or cereal flour likely to be placed under the embargo. Other areas of cassava of a like or better growing size are to be found in the Territory and the flour which may be produced from these is a factor which must be given consideration and forethought in the very near future. The cost of production may vary from one and one-half to two cents per pound.

From the use of cassava flour in bread making the amount of flour actually displacing the wheat product may vary from twelve and one-half to twenty-five percent of the entire quantity for household bread of excellent quality. Honolulu bakers may through the model machinery now installed be able to use a much higher percentage of cassava flour in the making of their loaves.

The U. S. Experiment Station is ready to render any desired information regarding uses of cassava flour other than in bread and in relation to the manufacture of the flour itself.

Frank Furukawa was asked \$1000 by Judge Irwin and J. Taniguchi, \$25 on charges of driving automobiles while drunk.